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Fair and warmer today.

THREATENS BUSINESS.

One of the most pernicious bills before congress is Padcock's Pure Food bill. Under an innocent name it quietly slipped through the senate without a division and is now before the house committee. Its true character, however, has been exposed and if passed by the house it will be over the indignation protests of every person who has examined into its provisions. Its title naturally enough suggests legislation for the protection of public health, but it does nothing of the kind. In the first instance it proposes to establish a Food section in the Agricultural department, with branches in every state, under the control of an analyst or chemist, whose duty it shall be to inspect all food or drugs exposed for sale in any state or territory other than that in which they were manufactured, or in a foreign country if they are in an original package. Fines and penalties are prescribed for selling or buying any such goods or drugs unless they shall have been properly examined and branded by the government analyst. Such a bureau would add an enormous and unnecessary expense to the burdens now borne for the ornamental department of which it is to become a section. But this is not the chief evil. Under the act grocers and druggists, but more particularly the compounders of proprietary medicines, are exposed to constant and spiteful persecution from rivals engaged in the same business. A manufacturer of prepared foods, or the canner of meats and vegetables is proscribed from doing legitimate business except under the espionage of government analysts, to whom samples of his goods must be sent. If he refuses to send samples then he may be fined and imprisoned. There is no demand for this kind of paternalism in our government. The bill is drawn in the interest of those who seek to profit under it. There is yet to be heard the voice of any considerable class, if indeed anybody, demanding that it shall be passed by the house. It is intended to injure honorable business and involve long-established mercantile enterprises in ruin. It is in no sense a worthy measure, subverts no interest of the people, protects nothing and nobody from possible danger from adulterated foods and drugs. Its title should be torn from it at once and its rightful substitute, "a bill to throttle enterprise and destroy business," should be placed at its head. No better fate can overtake it than that it be put at the end of the calendar every day of the session.

NOT DISCOURAGING.

The objections urged by the residents along Lafayette street to the location of the Children's Home thereon are natural ones. It is unfortunate that these objections were not presented before the home had been practically dedicated. Considerable expense has been incurred by the ladies in fitting up the present quarters, and it is presumed that they are obligated, under the terms of their lease of the premises, in such manner that to vacate would entail a sacrifice from which the infant charity would suffer. However, there are many charitable and generous persons who will be prompt to save the society from loss in case the protest be heeded and the home be removed to some other easily accessible part of the city. The good and noble women back of the charity will not be discouraged by this apparently unfavorable turn, but on the contrary will take new inspiration in their heavenly work of love.

CONSOLIDATING CONSOLATES.

An amendment to the diplomatic and consular bill under consideration in the house was offered by Mr. Hitt, having for its effect the separation of the missions of the United States of Columbia and Ecuador, which the pending bill consolidates in one mission. The amendment was rejected. Economy is the probable reason assigned for the consolidation, reinforced by the fact that these governments are insignificant as compared with nations of the first class. But it is in the nature of a slight to consolidate with another insignificant power the only foreign nation which has adopted our form of government. Courtesy would seem to dictate at the least we could do that our only namesake shall be recognized with at least a moiety of the circumstances and prominence to diplomatic relations of foreign nations.

KINNEY'S "RESULTS."

Secretary Kinney of the improvement board seems to have in his possession some very momentous "results," which he declines to make public until after the lapse of "forty-eight hours." It cannot be possible that the genial but secretive gentleman is about to snatch a whole colony of factories from the effete east and transplant it in Grand Rapids before the reporters can locate the site. If so, instructions will be issued directing the entire reporting force of Tim Hennessey to stand in breathless silence until the "forty-eight" hours are up. Of course, there may be good reason why pending negotiations should not be made pub-

lic, although of a public character, and it is probable that Secretary Kinney is acting in what he believes to be the wisest manner. Hence THE HERALD withholds criticism, but it cannot forego saying that no tangible, positive results will flow from a policy of secretiveness. No concern worth the having will pull up stakes and leave a town without first making the fact widely and notoriously public. Grand Rapids will secure the location of no industries upon the theory of buying a pig in a bag. Competition, open, pronounced and honorable will settle all questions of location whether we lose or fail. If with all our natural and artificial advantages we can not offer inducements superior to any and all others, then no factory or workshop will come to us. Anywhere where thrift and enterprise prevail to make a town, Mr. Kinney's "results" would be heralded in bold and startling headlines and indisputable proofs would be printed that the town is the best on earth for enterprise and success. These few intimations are offered in no spirit of querulousness nor a desire to find fault, but to suggest to Mr. Kinney that news in the form of "results" which must be held for forty-eight hours is pretty apt to turn out a chestnut. Also to remind him that if he wants to get in with public sentiment and enthusiasm he can not withhold "results" from the press very long after they are achieved.

If the bill extending the free delivery system to cities having more than 5000 population, or whose gross annual postal receipts exceed \$5000, shall become a law, the following Michigan cities will be included in the list: Allegan, Benton Harbor, Big Rapids, Cadillac, Charlotte, Cheboygan, Dowagiac, Escanaba, Greenville, Hancock, Hastings, Holland, Houghton, Hudson, Ironwood, Lapeer, Ludington, Marshall, Mt. Clemens, Niles, Red Jacket, St. Johns, St. Joseph, Sault Ste. Marie, Sturgis, Tecumseh, Three Rivers, Traverse City and Negaunee. Any advanced step in the postal service will meet the hearty approval of the people.

As a result of the increased activity in manufacturing enterprises in our midst, a few new faces are to be seen on the streets, the hotels and in our churches. Give them a cordial welcome. Do not simply look at them and wonder who they are; but speak to them, shake hands with them; tell them you are glad to see them. Make them feel at home. Strangers need a little friendship; it pleases and helps them and it will help us more.

Mayor Uhl did a very graceful thing and paid a high tribute to the personal worth of the gentlemen who have been associated with him during his official career, in extending to them the hospitable entertainment at Sweet's last evening. It is gratifying to observe that political animosities can be forgotten while for a night the pleasant personal friendships are renewed and the better memories of official associations are revived.

YESTERDAY 800 feet of unbraced wall of the Liberal Arts building of the Columbian Exposition was blown down by a wind not specially remarkable for its force. It is much better that faults in construction of the fair buildings should be revealed now. Later, when the masses are on the grounds, it is to be hoped incidents of this character may have been so well guarded against as to preclude any possibility of their occurrence.

JOHN P. ALTOULD, a prominent Chicago lawyer, and at one time a judge of the superior court, was nominated for governor Wednesday by the state democratic convention held at Springfield. His opposition was very weak and the nomination was made almost by acclamation. The significant fact is noted that the Illinois republicans are well pleased with the choice of the democrats.

There is a lack of harmony in the Rev. Braithwaite's Chicago congregation caused by the reverend gentleman's too redundant sermons. The choir was quite willing to furnish harmony, but their time was used up. So the choir rose in a body and left, and sweet harmony went with them. Long windiness, while an excellent quality in horseflesh, is a great detractor from sermons.

In the first four months of the present year the combined charities devoted to the public institutions of this country amounted to \$12,000,000. If it was possible to estimate the innumerable lesser charities, the sum would forever silence those who rail at their more fortunate neighbors. The world is not all wrong. Countless deeds of kindness are done where the left hand knows not the doings of the right.

It is conjectured by President Adams of Cornell University that the remains of Christopher Columbus now reposed in San Domingo, President Adams rests his conviction upon the researches of Rudolf Cronen.

REINHOLD W. HOWARD, the last surviving "Harper's Ferry hero," who was with John Brown when he captured the United States arsenal, is now living in retirement at Warwick, Rhode Island.

GRAND CHANCELLOR LOCKER was paid a handsome compliment by his Pythian brethren last evening—and the best feature of it is that he richly merits the distinction.

LEONIE LA BOUTIERE, said to have been an illegitimate child of Napoleon III, died recently in a Philadelphia house of ill repute.

It is getting rather dirty when Grand Rapids can accommodate two such notable banquets as were held last night?

TALE OF THE PAST

The Rev. Dr. Van Antwerp Talks of Early Times

ST. MARK'S COLLEGE BOOM

And How It Was Allowed to Sink Into Decay and Final Failure—The Pleasant Memories Revived

A very noble and worthy type of the old school clergyman is the Rev. Dr. W. H. Van Antwerp, rector of the Episcopal parish of Marshall, Mich., who together with his wife is the guest of Colonel Rieley and family at Sweet's Hotel. The colonel is a lifelong friend of the doctor's, and was a member of his parish in Des Moines, Ia., some years ago. Dr. Van Antwerp is a charming and intelligent conversationalist, and gave many delightful reminiscences of the early history of Grand Rapids to a reporter for THE HERALD last night. "I came to Grand Rapids first in 1851," he said, "when a lad of 16, and remember well the strange impressions which the anomalous life of a frontier settlement produced upon me. The town, remotely isolated from the centers of civilization, was surrounded by dense and almost impenetrable forests. The nearest railroad was at Kalamazoo, whence we came by stage. The surrounding country was inhabited mostly by Indians, who hunted and fished along the banks of the river where it skirted the town. A little below the settlement was an island where they prepared their winter store of fish and which was a favorite resort for the lads of St. Mark's school. The river, by the way, was much larger than it is now and I am surprised at the change in its appearance."

Early Hospitality Recalled. Although the town was young and full of Indians and half civilized trappers, I was astonished at the high culture and elegant hospitality which was a marked characteristic of the better class of inhabitants. The spirit of hospitality, a high intellectual tone and a brilliance, a liveliness to the social life of those early days that seemed remarkable in so primitive a place but which for that very reason was all the more welcome to the new-comer. I shall always retain very tender memories of those fine old families, the Rathbones, the Neises, the Churches and a score of others who by their gentle old ways, courtesy and hospitality made my early life here so pleasant. I came here from western New York as a pupil-teacher in the newly founded St. Mark's school, which, at that time, it was thought was to become one of the great institutions of learning of the country. The intention was to make it a great school of the arts and sciences, and under ecclesiastical control. A charter had been obtained, subscriptions taken and the school had been incorporated under the name of St. Mark's College. The incorporators started the institution simply as a preparatory school for college, though the course of instruction was very thorough and fairly complete.

Failure of St. Mark's College. My brother, the Rev. Dr. D. Van Antwerp, now deceased, was then, but recently graduated from the University of Michigan and was called to the chair of ancient languages and history. Prof. Charles Taylor, a well known scholar in those days, held the chair of mathematics and Latin. Gunnison of the United States Army was head of the department of science and higher mathematics. The Rev. Dr. Francis Cummings, whose picture hangs in St. Mark's vestry now, and will always remain in the hearts of his old parishioners, was rector of the parish and the young spirit here in the school. I was connected with the institution as pupil under the advanced instructors, whom I aided somewhat in their class work. The school started with the brightest prospects, and had it lived through the first few years would, I believe, have become one of the leading ecclesiastical colleges of the country. At the end of its first year of growth the increase in pupils demanded more room, and this was the rock upon which the undertaking was wrecked. The trustees disagreed upon some minor matter in the construction of the building, the work was delayed and the men who were practically giving their services to the work, became discouraged and demanded that prompt steps be taken towards completing the building. This was not done and one by one the instructors went away. My brother entered the church, and afterward won distinction by his "History of the Christian Church," the authorship of which work was, by the way, incorrectly credited to me by one of the Muskegon papers of yesterday. So the establishment of the school in the wilderness failed for very petty reasons, and the dream of the western clergy was unfulfilled. I returned to the east and resumed my studies there. Although my residence in Grand Rapids was brief, it formed a very bright period in my life, and left an impression on my mind which will never be obliterated. To me the name, Grand Rapids, still suggests the quaint, lovely village of nearly half a century gone by, surrounded by great pine forests and long stretches of plains that man had not desecrated with railroads and factories. The young families who made the gay, intellectual and refined society of that time are either gone or given place to their sons and daughters, so that despite the pleasure I find in visiting the old scenes there is something of sadness mingled with it.

AMUSEMENTS.

Powers—Patti Ross.

Patti Ross drew a large audience last evening and the personality of the burlesque and light-hearted comedienne, created an amount of merriment and good feeling, in fact, all attention was riveted upon her, for there was nothing in "Dolly Varden" to arouse interest. There is absolutely no dramatic merit in it. It is nothing more than a farce work, in which Miss Ross and company form the picture. There is a pretense at plot, but the thread is weak and slender. Miss Ross is like an electric battery, she is full of vivacity and life every moment she is on the stage. Her energy and fervor will prevail, put her where you will, and she is a magnet that attracts the theater goers, and makes them successful wherever she goes. She was the predominant figure last night and her singing and acting created hearty enthusiasm. Mr. Mandeville is a valuable addition to her company. He is a singer of more than ordinary strength and manifested much appreciation and understanding of refined comedy. Gerald Griffin gave a laughable as well as a serious portrayal of a greatly exaggerated and somewhat comical character part. Joe Cawthorne still

has a German dialect with him, with a trill upon the "r." He pleases an audience with his songs and at the same time offends, by obscuring his personality; in fact, he seems to be too much in love with himself. John W. Dunne, always a careful and conscientious player, gave an attractive and interesting presentation of the old minister Dodd. The character in his hands was real, and admirable for its individuality. The three acts are filled with merry song and bright music, which keeps the company busy, and this is the secret of "Dolly Varden" being a "go."

General Mention.

James O'Neill is well known in Grand Rapids for his attractive creation of Edmond Dantes in "Monte Cristo." He will appear again next Tuesday night. Seats go on sale Monday.

"A Modern Husband," in the care of a company of reputable players, will be given at Powers' next Wednesday evening for the benefit of Manager C. H. Garwood.

Aida Gray will open at Redmond's on Monday evening. Carrie Louis will occupy the stage on Sunday night.

The usual matinee at Smith's today.

THE MAYOR OF CAPE TOWN.

His Recent Visit to Chicago—Importance of South Africa.

South Africa has so lately become an important factor in the trade of the world that millions of Americans still think of it as a wilderness, and the arrival at Chicago of commissioners promising a wonderful exhibit at the Columbian exposition astonished the best informed among the managers. Hon. David Pieter de Villiers Graaf, mayor of Cape Town for the third time, though but thirty-two years old, also astonished the Chicagoans.

It does seem a surprise to hear that law and order, science and progress prevail over an immense area in Africa; that there are long railroads, important manufacturing, great libraries and renowned writers and scholars, as well as flourishing cities with all the modern improvements. Nowhere on earth is there a more curious mixture of races. On the same ostrich farm may be found the English prospector and family, the Boer Dutch overseer, the Kaffir laborer and the Hottentot domestic servant, and in the parliament of Cape Colony English and Dutch are heard in the debates, while all the merchants, couriers and other intermediaries know enough of both languages for general business.

Cape Colony covers about 200,000 square miles, two-thirds of the people are of Dutch blood, the English come next and many other races have their representatives. Natal is more purely English. The Orange Free State and the Transvaal are two republics organized by Dutch emigrants from Cape Colony. The great diamond mines and new gold fields add their variety, and all these regions will be well represented at Chicago. Mayor Graaf was born at Villiersdorp in Cape Colony in 1850, and represents a family history of unusual interest.

The De Villiers, of Rochelle, were one of the oldest families in France, and when the war against the Protestants began the parents told their four sons to fly the country, in order that the family might not be exterminated. Three complied, and the very next day all the rest of the family were killed and the mansion burned. The fugitives reached Holland. From one of them, Sir Henry de Villiers, chief justice of Cape Colony, is descended, and from another Mr. Graaf. He was reared on his father's farm and educated at the college of Cape Town, and by the constitution known as the Afrikaner Bond became a citizen.

By this agreement, made in 1878, the Dutch and English are equal citizens, and both languages are used in the legislature. The white natives and residents of South Africa are known as Afrikaners, the word Afrikaner conveying to European ears a suggestion of color. Olive Schreiner has recently given the reading world some very realistic pictures on the ostrich farms, and in the Transvaal and Free State, and now Mr. Graaf tells us that the exports and imports at Cape Town exceed \$100,000,000 in value yearly.

After being twice elected mayor, Mr. Graaf declined a re-election on the ground that he wanted to make a foreign tour, nevertheless he elected him for the third time and gave him leave of absence for six months. Under his administration great improvements have been inaugurated. The water descending from Table mountain is to be utilized in lighting the city by electricity, and the world renowned botanic gardens are to be greatly improved and made into a free park. About \$50,000,000 have been expended on the railroads so far. Such is the country and such are the enormous interests that Mayor Graaf represented at Chicago, and this at an age when men generally think they have done well to have made a good start in business.

A Great Booster Story.

The roster of Mrs. Samples, of West Fork, Ark., was a Leghorn, and she chopped off his head and threw him on the ground. He only struck, when he jumped up again and ran off, leaving Mrs. Samples paralyzed with astonishment. Making his way to the station, he sought protection of the agent. He is still headless, but alive and well today. He is fed through a tube and seem to enjoy his food. The truth of this story is vouched for by the neighbors, and some say he still crows.—New York Evening Sun.

Compulsing with Theatricals.

The village of Ashby is in a great state of excitement over the coming election on account of the license question. The temperance people presented the play "Ten Nights in a Barroom" last night with a view to influencing voters.

The skeleton of a whale over one hundred feet long has been discovered buried in the sands on the shore of Baranof Island, off Alaska, far above the high tide mark. It is supposed to have been there hundreds of years.

Discontented Librarian Arrested. MILWAUKEE, April 28.—A. K. Linder, public librarian, was arrested last afternoon charged with the embezzlement of \$4000. Linder is president of the National Library association.

HOME FOR THE KIDS

Noble Charity Inspires the Noble Women.

TO FOUND A SNUG RETREAT

Where the Walls of the City May Find Shelter from Cold and Something to Eat—Protest of Citizens.

Today is a gala day for twenty homeless, poverty-stricken little children, for it is the time set for the opening of the new Children's Home where the twenty are to be housed. It is the only institution of the kind in the city and one sorely needed. For some time past a large band of earnest women have been quietly but effectively planning to establish a place where destitute children might be cared for without regard to age, sex, color or the religious or non-religious tendency of their surroundings. About one year ago a society was formed with that purpose in view, but with the advent of hot weather the project was temporarily abandoned. In the fall a reorganization was effected with the following officers: President, Mrs. H. N. Moore; secretary, Mrs. C. S. Morley; treasurer, Mrs. Cassius H. Sweet; advisory board, Mrs. H. N. Moore, Mrs. C. H. Sweet, Mrs. C. S. Morley, Mrs. E. J. Horton, Mrs. T. W. Strahan, Mrs. D. P. Clay; auxiliary board, Messrs. H. N. Moore, J. H. McKee, E. Crofton Fox, J. W. Rosenthal and Dr. R. H. Stevens.

Meetings were held every week and much aid was extended to poor families and many deserted children were befriended. Whenever a case was reported a committee of two was named and a thorough investigation was made, when, if the case warranted it, help was extended. Of course not all who applied were worthy, but the majority who came not only needed help but deserved it.

Established a Home.

The society, which now numbers about fifty members, determined to establish a home where they might more effectively carry out the noble work which they pursued. To attain this end the house situated at No. 43 South Lafayette street was rented at a monthly cost of \$50. It is admirably adapted to the needs of such a home being large, roomy, well lighted, generously supplied with closets and with a pleasant yard where the little tots can enjoy God's sunlight through the sunshine of a family home. The denoted. Best of all it is in an excellent neighborhood. People of refinement live across the way and on either side. The society is trying to secure the names of 500 persons who will pledge themselves to donate \$10 each annually. So far they have met with success, but the number is not yet complete. Then they desire to secure the aid of those who will donate \$5 annually or less. A goodly sum of money will be required to meet all expenses and obligations at the end of each year, and in addition the ladies hope to be able to purchase the home the option having been given them.

Fixed Up the Place. During the week the house has been thoroughly cleaned and repaired. Some carpets were left by the former inmates and these have been renovated and replaced, but more are needed. Mrs. W. D. Roberts and Mrs. Harry Perkins have each sent in a carpet, but there are still many bare floors, for the house contains many rooms. Trust Officer Fee and his estimable wife, ever ready to respond to the cry of a neglected child, sent to the home yesterday a handsome bedroom suit in a century-old oak. Mrs. James Lyman and others have contributed chairs, still there are not enough. One cute little child's rocking chair was sent in by the Wingar Furniture company and doubtless it will rock many a happy little soul—happy in the possession of that which is finer than anything they have ever seen before. Mrs. E. W. Johnston and Mrs. H. B. Fairchild have each donated a kitchen utensil, and considerable crockery has been donated by H. Leonard's Sons and W. J. Graham. Others have brought canned fruit and vegetables of all kinds. There are still many empty corners in the larder and countless places where contributions of all kinds can be made useful. The home will remain open all day and a committee of ladies will be in attendance to receive whatever kind friends may bring.

In the evening, from 7 to 10 o'clock, the ladies of the association will give a public reception, and all are welcome. Light refreshments, consisting of doughnuts, sandwiches and coffee will be served, and the home will be thrown open to inspection.

Considerable feeling has been aroused by the protest of the local property owners against the establishment of such an institution in that vicinity, many believing that the protest came too late—that it should have come before the expense and work were incurred and so nearly completed, and, indeed, with a competent matron it would seem that no trouble need be anticipated from the young inmates.

PROTEST AGAINST THE HOME.

Citizens Desire That It Be Removed to the Suburbs.

Below appears a self-explanatory protest from the persons whose names are subscribed thereto: To the Members of the Children's Home Society: We, the undersigned, residents of South Lafayette street and adjacent property, wish to protest very strongly against the locating of the poor children's home at 43 South Lafayette street. We claim that it is not a suitable location for such a poor house for children; further, that much time and money has been expended to make said street a beautiful and desirable place for private residences, and by placing this institution there, our property is materially depreciated, and the block is destroyed as a desirable place of residence.

We also claim that there is insufficient ground connected with the house for proper exercise or play ground for children, without trespassing upon neighbors, and if a high fence is built—which is almost indispensable—it would be a great disfigurement to the street, and confine the children in property and quarters. Further, that the property is too expensive to purchase or rent on the start of such a charity, being valued at \$10,000, and rented at \$100 per year.

A good story is told of a number of these beggar children calling upon the Lord of the manor, with appeals for relief, to each one of whom the duke gave five francs. At last, however, a genuine beggar appeared, to whom the duke said: "I have relieved about twenty mendicants of letters to-day, and I recognized them all, in spite of their rags; but I don't know you; you must be a bogus literary man. Get out!"—Argonaut.

we understand to the society at \$20 per year.

William Sears, E. B. Dikeman, Helen A. Shepard, Farnham Lyon, J. C. Fitzgerald by C. D. Barry, Samuel Sears, Fred A. Twanley, Arthur G. Graham, John E. Moore, Mrs. C. H. Leonard, by C. H. L., owning on corner of Lafayette and Washington, P. J. Rusche, Mrs. Charles Chandler, M. J. Sweet, C. W. Watkins, H. T. Ledyard, Charles E. Lyon, Charles Chandler, Cyrus E. Perkins, Alice Twanley, Mrs. R. P. Sinclair, Mrs. J. Merchant, Mrs. T. Stewart White, L. F. Waldron, M. S. Crosby, M. P. Br., A. Chas. W. Eaton, J. C. Markner, W. J. Stewart, Edmund D. Barry, S. A. Sears, M. H. Shelby, O. L. Farmer, A. Vandenberg, Mr. T. Stewart White, Charles Shepard, N. S. Avery.

As a subscriber to the above charity fund we think the location undesirable.

THOS. D. GILBERT, Wm. M. ROBINSON, D. A. BLOOMGART.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S GRANDDAUGHTER

One of the Prettiest Girls That Ever Grew Up in Utah.

Mrs. R. W. Sloan is one of the prettiest girls that ever grew up in Utah. She is a girl in years now, although two babies call her "mamma." Brush and pencil are powerless to portray the fragile loveliness of this young creature with her cheeks of carnation pink and her neck and brow of snow. Her eyes are the great, limpid, blue ones which seem to have dwelt only on beauty and to have caught their sweet expectancy from the glory of a summer sky. Her sunny hair curls in bright rings about



her little pink ears, falling down to her knees in two long braids from under her shirred poke bonnet. This is as I saw her last; she has probably by this time coaxed her bright mass into a style more becoming a matron of three years' married dignity.

I always thought of her as a bit of President china in her pale tinted Green away gowns and bonnets. Perfectly flawless and faultless she was, from the crown of her golden head to the tips of her tiny feet. She seemed made to wall on clouds and sup on the dew of flowers and yet I have no doubt she manages the making of her pickles and darts her husband's socks with the deepest interest and solicitude. Mrs. Sloan has a voice which promised to make her famous if she had cared to cultivate it. She is a granddaughter of Brigham Young.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Avoid impatience and fret. Japan has 1,100 miles of railroad.

The first English clocks were made in 678.

No man can be a hero when his liver is out of order.

The dragon fly can devour its own body and the head still live.

The pope's episcopal golden jubilee will be celebrated in 1928.

An entirely new race of Indians has been discovered in Labrador.

Shaded chrysanthemums, yellow and brown, are fashionable bridal bouquets.

Don't say the "Smithsonian Institute." The name is the Smithsonian Institution.

Try an extra pair of stockings outside of your shoes when traveling in cold weather.

The Burmese, Karens, Karens and Khans are lead and silver in bullion for currency.

Two Eskimo boys are now studying with the Indian boys at the Indian school at Cardville, Pa.

The longest railway bridge span in America is that at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., which is 545 feet.

If the water in which onions are boiled is changed once or twice the vegetable is much more beautiful.

In New York city the number of marriages reported in 1901 was 15,764, a gain of 14,500 in 1899.

One consolation that shy folks can take unto themselves is that shyness is certainly no sign of stupidity.

Chinese philosophers say that men differ every 100 li of distance, and customs no longer the same every 1,000 li.

Owing to the salmon industry the Columbia river is said to give out more wealth than any other river in the world.

"She that blows the coals in quarrels she has nothing to do with has no right to complain if the sparks fly in her face."

A French electrician has gotten up a device by which he can send 100 typewritten words per minute over a single wire.

The "cowcatcher" of the locomotive, which by the way has never been patented, is the invention of D. B. Davis, of Columbus, O.

Dogs.

Several prominent literary men of Paris recently conceived the idea of making investigations among the beggars on the boulevards by disguising themselves as members of the beggar fraternity and exhibiting alms. They succeeded beyond their utmost expectations, both in discovering fraud in some of counterfeit cripples and blind men, and by the liberal fees which they themselves received.

A good story is told of a number of these beggar children calling upon the Lord of the manor, with appeals for relief, to each one of whom the duke gave five francs. At last, however, a genuine beggar appeared, to whom the duke said: "I have relieved about twenty mendicants of letters to-day, and I recognized them all, in spite of their rags; but I don't know you; you must be a bogus literary man. Get out!"—Argonaut.